

MANLY PERISH.

DESTRUCTIVE EARTHQUAKE ON THE JAPANESE COAST.

MADE A HUGE MUD PUDDLE

Out of Eighteen Hundred, Only Forty Escaped on the Bay of Amboina—Waves Swept Over the Tops of Trees Thirty Feet High—Topography of the Whole Country Changed.

San Francisco, (Special).—The disaster that overtook the island of Ceram on the second of last month has been described as the most terrible in the history of the world. The earthquake was felt throughout the island, and was particularly destructive in the bay of Amboina. The waves swept over the tops of trees thirty feet high, and the topography of the whole country was changed.

On the night of the second the people of Ceram were awakened by a terrible shock of earthquake that seemed to come from north to south. Every one fled from his house into the public square. A few hours later it was reported that the water was rising in the bay of Amboina. The sea came forward in the shape of a huge tidal wave, and forced the water into the bay of Amboina. It came up fifty feet over the low lands. At Pambou and Samasero, on the bay, the waves swept over the tops of trees thirty feet high. Out of nearly 1,800 inhabitants only forty escaped.

The whole coast for miles was transformed into a huge mud puddle. Corpses were everywhere. Broken trees and portions of houses were buried in the ooze. Every few rods were great mounds of stones and boulders that had been washed up from the sea, changing the entire topography of the country. The exact number killed along the coast will never be known, as the corpses are in many cases yards under the new ground. At Hatowia, out of five hundred people, one hundred were killed and forty wounded. The balance escaped to the hills, where the shock of earthquake was first felt.

HELD UP FOR REVENUE.

Farmer Hobs a Bank That Had Foreclosed a Mortgage on His Farm.

Des Moines, (Special).—At Sac City, Iowa, W. D. Sauson, an eccentric young farmer, entered the First National Bank, and holding a revolver in the face of the assistant cashier, demanded and received the pile of paper money lying near the cashier's window, amounting to nearly \$400.

Sauson ran across the street, passed coolly through several stores, and made his way to the country. Sheriff Battle and others followed him closely, and in less than an hour found him hidden in a barn. The money was recovered.

The bank recently foreclosed a mortgage on Sauson's farm, and it is thought he took that way to get even.

INDIGNATION IN ENGLAND.

British War Officials Criticized for Under-estimating Boer Strength.

London, (By Cable).—There is great indignation in Great Britain at the ignorance of the British Intelligence Department in displaying in estimating the Boer strength in Cape Colony. Experts aver that 15,000 Boers will have to be driven out of the colony before the passage of the Orange River can be commenced.

Must Not Smoke Cigarettes.

Atlanta, Ga., (Special).—A general order has been circulated by the Southern Railway, applicable only to the South Carolina division, that all employees of the company must stop using cigarettes or resign their positions, and that in future no one will be employed who smokes cigarettes.

Assistant General Passenger Agent Harwick Says the Order may be Made Applicable to all the Different Branches of the Road.

The order issued by the South Carolina department is an ironclad rule, and applies to all the departments of the line throughout the state.

Convicted of Murdering His Sister.

Wichita, Kans., (Special).—A dispatch from El Reno, Okla., states that Taylor Kirk has been convicted of murder in the first degree and that Judge McCreary has pronounced the death sentence. Kirk killed his sister in Washita county on July 4 last. He coerced his brother and another sister into confirming his story that it was a case of suicide.

Farmer Killed While Hunting.

Johnstown, Pa., (Special).—William H. Poor, a farmer living near Everett, was killed by the accidental discharge of his shot gun while returning from a hunting trip. The entire load of shot struck him in the neck, killing him instantly. He was thirty years of age, and leaves a widow and one child.

Died From Lockjaw.

Cumberland, Md., (Special).—Benjamin Myers, who teary had his shoulder torn off by the accidental discharge of his gun while hunting near El Reno, Okla., died from the effects of the injury, lockjaw having set in.

FIELD OF LABOR.

Denver has two soap factories. New York has a union of Chinese laundry men.

Toledo Building Trades Council may adopt a label.

At Diamondville, Wyo., miners struck for an increase of ten cents a ton.

The municipal nine-hour day at Houston has been declared unconstitutional.

Toledo Building Trades Council wants the city officials to include a building inspector.

No skilled mechanic earns as much as the average third-rate boxer, many of whom earn over \$3,000 a year.

A New York carpenters' union has suspended two members because they are interested in the saloon business.

At Columbus a new street railway company has asked for a franchise and guarantee that fare will be 3 cents.

Labels for over 345,000 cigars were issued last week by the Brooklyn cigar-makers' label committee to local union shops.

West Superior (Wis.) Trade and Labor Assembly expelled the printers' delegate because he joined a National Guard company.

At a meeting of the Frisco carpenters a donation of \$10 was made for the relief of a member who is paralyzed and has a wife and four young children.

The Chicago Federation of Labor has adopted a resolution pledging its financial support to the piano and organ workers, who are now engaged in a strike against piano and organ factories in Chicago.

It is held the Boston convention of the Knights of Labor was the poorest the order has held during the thirty years of its existence, and that its membership outside the states of New York and Pennsylvania has shrunk to a shadow.

At Atlanta milk costs 7 1/2 cents per quart. The milk dealers claim that this advance was made necessary on account of the advance in the price of stock feed.

New York union printers are pleased over an official announcement in the City Record which says that parties tendering for printed supplies to the board of education must state in their proposals that they are paying the recognized and prevailing scale of printers' wages in that city.

THE NEWS.

THE CENTENARY OF THE DEATH OF GEORGE WASHINGTON WAS OBSERVED AT VARIOUS PLACES THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY. THE MOST ELABORATE CEREMONIES WERE HELD UNDER MASONIC AUSPICES, AT THE TOMB OF WASHINGTON, AT MT. VERNON, WHERE PRESIDENT MCKINLEY DELIVERED THE ORATION. SENATOR DUPUE WAS THE ORATOR AT HIS EXECUTIONS IN WASHINGTON. THERE WERE ALSO INTERESTING EXERCISES AT INDEPENDENCE HALL, IN PHILADELPHIA, AND IN NEW YORK.

Mrs. Lottie Cohen was found dead, with her throat cut, in Boston, and her husband was arrested on suspicion of having murdered her, but was subsequently released.

The Spanish-American War Veterans' Association was organized at Trenton, N. J., and William J. Hullings, of Pennsylvania, elected commander-in-chief.

The Western Pennsylvania Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, at Edgewood, near Pittsburgh, was burned, but the pupils and teachers escaped.

Four strikers of the United Metal Workers' Association were sent to jail by Judge Holdom, of Chicago, for violating an injunction.

The first Lafayette dollar, which is to be presented by President McKinley to President Loubet, was struck off at the Philadelphia mint.

The members of the Trunk Line Association agreed to maintain rates between New York and the West, and cease paying Comstock.

Louis Goldsmith, the defaulting bank cashier of the Port Jervis (N. Y.) National Bank, was arrested.

The Norton five steamer Maulea reached New York, after a hard struggle with sea and wind.

The three-master Billie S. Derby, of Philadelphia, was stranded on Hog Island bar.

Mamie Bustard, four years old, drank a pint of whiskey in Philadelphia, and died.

M. L. Hoshour, a young man of Woodstock, Va., dropped dead while butchering.

Senator Charles L. McCorkle, of Rockbridge, Va., died in Richmond.

Negotiations are in progress at Dover, Del., for the incorporation of a \$100,000,000 concern, to be known as the Colonial Sugar Refining Company. Its specific object is to extend the industry in the islands of Hawaii, Porto Rico and Cuba.

Terrific gales and snow storms swept the Western lakes. A blizzard swept over Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin. In some parts of Minnesota railroad trains were snowed up.

John Beymerschoffer, Austrian consul at Galveston, Texas, was stricken with heart disease on the street in New York, and died almost instantly.

Mrs. Elizabeth Ephan Chase, prominent years ago as an anti-slavery agitator, died at Central Falls, R. I., aged ninety-three.

Three men were killed in a railroad collision on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Princeton, New Jersey.

The Sealed Air Line and the C. & O. have placed large orders for cars and engines.

Stephen B. Anderson, a wealthy architect, killed himself in New York.

William E. Taylor was inaugurated governor of Kentucky at Frankfort.

Former Secretary of State John Sherman, in a note to a committee arranging an anti-imperialist meeting in Philadelphia, says that he has a strong conviction that the President erred in sending troops to the Philippines to take possession.

The stock of the West Virginia Central and Pittsburgh Railway has been increased to \$1,000,000, and the increased stock applied to the purchase of the entire property of the Davis Coal and Coke Company.

Mamie Meland was the star witness for the prosecution in the murder trial of Roland B. Moineux, testifying that the peculiar blue paper used in the incriminating letter was the kind used by Moineux.

There was a strike at the Philadelphia Tapsy Mill.

The United States grand jury in Savannah, Ga., returned six indictments against persons charged with conspiring with Captain Ochs to defraud the government.

George E. Litchfield, a printer, and F. M. Biss, a photographer, were arrested in Boston, charged with complicity in the recent counterfeit case in Wintthrop.

President Samuel Gompers was incapacitated by an accident from attending, and his annual address was read by Second Vice President Dunaway, who presided.

George C. Selpie, teller of the East Stroudsburg (Pa.) National Bank, pleaded guilty of having made the false entries.

The grand jury of Hudson county, N. J., returned a number of indictments against free-traders.

Smallpox has broken out in Surry county, Va.

A scheme is on foot to divert Western grain shipments from the seaboard cities of New York, Baltimore and Newport News by an all-water route to Montreal. It is proposed to erect immense grain elevators at the latter place, and build a fleet of steamers to carry the grain abroad.

Rev. Dr. S. C. Smith, pastor of the People's Church, at St. Paul, Minn., has made another vigorous protest against women as wage-earners, particularly in the factories.

Prof. M. Edwin Delmont, a fortune-teller, whose answers to inquiries caused scandals in the village of Clyde, N. Y., was mobbed by the villagers.

The Standard Steel Company's works at Lewiston, Pa., employing 2,500 men, will be forced to close down because of scarcity of fuel.

Mrs. John Sacks, of Gettysburg, whose husband killed himself, made four unsuccessful attempts at suicide.

More than thirty men were killed by the explosion in the Carbonado mine, near Tacoma, Wash.

It is now regarded as certain that the Canadian steamer Niagara went down in Lake Erie with all hands.

Fire in Augusta, Ga., burned valuable business property, entailing a loss of about one million dollars.

Miss Jennie Smith, of Iron Hill, N. J., died from the effects of pins she had swallowed.

Alonso Bowser accidentally killed his brother James near Portsmouth, Va.

Two hotels were burned and two lives lost at Gloucester, N. J.

A fire in a laundry factory in Reading caused a loss of \$250,000. The girls employed were thrown into a panic, and a number were hurt by jumping. Two bodies were taken from the ruins.

The large store of A. G. Luthersford, at Lenore, Va., was destroyed by fire, with all its contents.

Harrison H. Keller dropped dead near Payne's Chapel, Va., while butchering hogs.

Dr. H. Baxter Wilson, who was surgeon of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, was sent to the Chester Asylum for Insane Criminals, in Chicago.

Rev. George Peterson, of Rome, Ga., was killed by a train at Pensacola, Fla.

Representative D. Hudson Hammond, of the Michigan legislature, pleaded not guilty to the charge of soliciting a bribe.

Papers were read before the National Reform Association in New York on Bible in the schools and our new possessions.

Chaplain David H. Shields, U. S. A., was tried by court-martial in San Francisco on charges of drunkenness.

A general strike of miners in Pennsylvania is threatened, if the trouble at the Nanticoke mines is not settled.

In the joint Democratic caucus in Richmond Senator Martin was nominated to succeed himself in the Senate.

Earthquake shocks were felt in South Dakota.

NEW COMMANDER.

ROBERTS WILL SUCCEED BULLER AS CHIEF IN SOUTH AFRICA.

KITCHNER TO GO WITH HIM.

General Sir Roberts Supercedes General Sir Redvers Buller, who Met With Such a Disastrous Defeat at Tugela-River. Entire British Army Reserve Ordered to South Africa.

London, (By Cable).—The British government decided upon a radical change in the command of the British forces in South Africa. At a late hour the following notice was posted at the War Office:

"As the campaign in Natal, in the opinion of Her Majesty's government, is likely to require the presence and undivided attention of General Sir Redvers Buller, it has been decided to send Baron Roberts of Kandahar and Waterford as commander-in-chief in South Africa, with Lord Kitchener as chief of staff."

General Sir Frederick Roberts is the famous Indian fighter, and one of England's oldest and greatest generals. His advanced age is against him for such vigorous work as the campaign in South Africa demands, but it is understood that the active work of the campaign will devolve upon General Kitchener, the savior of Egypt, who has achieved such great success in the campaign against the dervishes.

It is plainly apparent from the change made in the commander-in-chiefs that the government has lost confidence in General Buller's ability to command the entire force in Cape Colony and Natal. As the War Office announcement says, he has "all the office in retirement."

General Kitchener is an aggressive and resourceful fighter, and it is highly probable that he will plan and personally direct the campaign in Cape Colony.

Baron Roberts will go to South Africa, weighted with sorrows, as he received a cable despatch announcing the death of his son, Lieutenant the Hon. E. H. S. Roberts, who was wounded in the engagement at Tugela River.

The tragic circumstances of the appointment of Lord Roberts almost simultaneously with the announcement of the death of his promising son, excite the deepest public sympathy.

Lieut. Roberts was an only son, and had been his father's aide-de-camp since 1895. He served in Afghanistan and in the Chitral and Nile expeditions. Such was his display of gallantry in an attempt to rescue the guns that he was recommended for the Victoria Cross.

The War Office has also issued the following announcement:

"Acting upon the advice of the military authorities, Her Majesty's government has approved the following measure:

"All the remaining portions of the army reserve, including section D, are called out. The Seventh Division is being mobilized, and will proceed to South Africa without delay. Nine battalions of militia, in addition to two battalions which have already volunteered for service at Malta, and one for service in the Channel Islands, will be allowed to volunteer for service outside of the United Kingdom, and an equivalent number of militia battalions will be embodied for service at home.

"A strong force of volunteers, selected from the yeomanry regiments, will be formed for service in South Africa.

"Arrangements are being made, and will shortly be announced, for the employment in South Africa of a strong contingent of carefully selected volunteers. The patriotic officers which are being received from the colonies will, so far as possible, be accepted, preference being given to offers of mounted contingents."

The commander-in-chief in South Africa has been authorized to continue to raise, at his discretion, local troops.

Rumor has it that the question of expense has really been at the bottom of the half-hearted measures hitherto adopted, and it is not unlikely that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and other members of the Cabinet will resign.

It was high time that something very energetic was done. The British losses, in killed, wounded, prisoners and missing throughout the campaign, now reach the enormous total of 7,600.

THE LAFAYETTE DOLLARS.

How the Souvenir Coins Will Be Disposed of by the Commission.

Philadelphia, Pa., (Special).—The coinage of the fifty thousand Lafayette dollars at the United States mint here for the Lafayette Memorial Commission has been completed. The money will shortly be packed in bags and put in small kegs, one thousand dollars to a keg, each keg weighing, when filled, sixty pounds, and be sent out to the members of the commission in Chicago in care of the United States Express Company.

The commission, under the direction of its secretary and treasurer, will then give the people generally an opportunity to subscribe for the dollars until a date yet to be decided upon, when all the dollars not disposed of will be taken to the Paris Exposition, and there sold. It is expected that, owing to the immense popularity of the coins, the subscribers will ultimately exceed the price of \$4 which will be asked for them by the commission.

They Demand Higher Wages.

Elkins, W. Va., (Special).—At a mass-meeting held by all the employees of the West Virginia Central Railway shops at this place, it was determined to ask for an increase of wages in all departments. A committee called on Mr. Courtney, superintendent of motive power, and gave him twenty days to reply to their demands. If they are not complied with, over two hundred men will quit work. If accepted, the raise is to go into effect January 1.

Three Children Burned to Death.

Nicholasville, Ky., (Special).—Three small children of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Reynolds, aged six, three and one year, respectively, were burned to death. They had been locked in the house while Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds were on a visit to a neighbor. The parents returned in time to see the house in flames.

Remarkable Murder Trial Ended.

Seranton, Pa., (Special).—A murder trial in which three generations of a family were defendants ended with a verdict of manslaughter against Thomas Gallagher, aged twenty-one years, the youngest of the four defendants, and acquitted his brother, Joseph Gallagher; his mother, Ann Gallagher, and his grandmother, Bridget Dennyway. The murder for which they were tried was the killing of James Quinn, Sr., in Carondeal township, August 13 last, during a quarrel between the Quinn and Gallagher families, which began with a dispute between boys. The witnesses were all positive that the fatal wound was caused by a stone thrown by Thomas Gallagher.

Petrified Body in a Well.

Canton, O., (Special).—While digging a well in a marsh bit of ground in the South End, the petrified body of a strong and well-developed woman was unearthed. A piece weighing about fifty pounds is the lower portion of the trunk and the thighs. The incense is as perfect as could be made by the most skilled clay modeller. Many persons have examined the parts of the body, and it is alleged that the petrification is a real one, a man may have been that of an inhabitant, which was buried within the ground and covered in later years by many feet of earth. The body has the appearance of a reddish granite. A steel tool will hardly scratch the bone.

LOSS OF THE BRITISH.

South Africa Has Cost Almost as Much as Waterloo—General Gatacre's Disaster.

London, (By Cable).—It is just two months since the Transvaal ultimatum was delivered to Great Britain. Nine engagements have been fought, and the British losses reported are:

Killed, 566.
Wounded, 2,977.
Captured and missing, 1,977.
This is two-thirds of the total British loss at the Battle of Waterloo.

The Daily Mail says the Stormberg defeat was not General Gatacre's fault, but that of the administrative home; that he had inferior numbers, and was shy of an adequate cavalry force.

It is now announced that the Sixth division of the British Army is under pro-optimist orders. The Seventh and Eighth divisions will certainly be required as a consequence of Gatacre's defeat and the consequent delay in the advance movement.

The loss of the battle will have a bad political effect in Cape Colony, but worse will be the impression produced in the Orange Free State.

There was good reason to hope that the Free States were losing heart and growing sick of the war, but with the arrival of 600 British prisoners at Bloemfontein British anticipations will be disappointed and President Steyn and his men will be confirmed in their resistance.

The War Office had news from the front, but decided not to make it public. As good news is never kept back, the natural inference is that it is not encouraging for the Britons. The latter are already pretty grim over Gatacre's defeat, and just this emergency announcement is made, as in similar and previous occasions:

"One of the two cables to Cape Town is broken."

This story of the breaking of the cables is getting so old that it looks much like another form of censorship.

London will probably have to go without much news for several days.

Even the all story of Gatacre's defeat is avoided and an air of mystery clings about his retreat.

FINANCE IN THE HOUSE.

Openings of the Debate on the Currency Bill—Dolliver's Address.

Washington, (Special).—The feature of the opening day of the debate on the currency bill in the House was the speech of Mr. Dolliver, of Iowa. It was characterized by all the wit and eloquence for which the Iowa is noted and held the members, without regard to party, for over an hour. Mr. Dolliver declared that the last doubt in the Republican party as to the wisdom of enacting the gold standard into law had been removed by the experience of the business world during the past three years. Mr. De Armond (Mo.) was the heavy gun on the Democratic side, and wanted the Republicans from the West that they could not deceive their constituents in the coming Congressional elections by claiming that they had yielded to the wisdom of their colleagues in caucus.

Mr. Overstreet (Ind.) opened the debate in support of the bill, and Mr. Maddox (Ga.) replied to him. Mr. McMillan (N. Y.) was the opposition to the bill on the ground that it would contract the currency, extinguish the bank notes and enhance the value of coin bonds. He appealed to those of his Democratic colleagues from New York who, it is reported, intend to vote for the bill, not to do so.

There was only a fair attendance in the galleries. Immediately after the reading of the journal of the House, under the special order, went into committee of the whole (Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, in the chair) and entered upon the consideration of the bill. Mr. Overstreet (Ind.) who is to be in charge of the measure on the floor, opened the general debate with a set speech.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The French and German newspapers comment favorably on the expressions of friendship towards them expressed in President McKinley's message. The Cuban press took the message heartily encouraging.

Fritz (Hohenlohe) announced in the German Reichstag that the federal government had undertaken to repeal of the law prohibiting workmen's associations.

The British steamer City of Worcester was wrecked, but all the passengers were saved. The government troops in Guatemala are reported to have defeated the insurgents.

Count Tolstoy is seriously ill, and much anxiety is felt for him.

Count von Buelow, Germany's foreign minister, made a speech in the Reichstag outlining Germany's foreign policy, and referred particularly to the cordial understanding between Germany, the United States and Great Britain.

The abolition of the law prohibiting the coalition of political associations in Germany has caused a serious rupture between the Emperor and some of his ministers, and now he does not even speak to Dr. Miquel.

Boers got in the rear of General Methuen's British army at Modder river, Cape Colony, and cut him off from communication, but communication was restored later.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies authorized the prosecution of Signor Paliszo, one of its members, on the charge of murder.

M. Cambon, the French ambassador, in a speech in Paris, expressed the hope that French statesmen would soon effect a cordial understanding with the sister republic, the United States.

In a paper by a German expert, read before the Society of Naval Architects, submarine boats were referred to as "costly and impracticable experiments."

The spread of the bubonic plague and revolutions in the South American countries are causing a panic in the stock market.

The German Reichstag discussed the government's currency bill. Director Koch, of the Reichsbank, said he considered the question of "bimetallism" settled, all the great states having adopted the gold standard.

General Andrade, the exiled President of Rio, said he still regarded himself as the president. He declared that Venezuela was on the verge of anarchy.

In the French Senate M. Fresneau protested against the signing of the Franco-American convention without knowledge of the Chamber of Commerce.

A conference of British and Italian officials was held in Rome to arrange the delimitation of the frontiers of Erythra and the Sudan.

OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

General Hague now occupies twenty towns on the island of Panny, his lines extending thirty-five miles north of Hilo.

General Sauer announced that he had completed the Cuban census.

General Leonard Wood said in Washington that the blacks in Santiago were pleased with the President's message and are contented.

General Gregorio del Pilar, a noted commander of the Filipinos, was killed in an engagement with Major March's battalion near Cebu. Seventy Filipinos were killed or wounded in the fight. The Americans lost one man killed and six wounded.

The firm of Felici Costa & Co., of Porto Rico, was declared bankrupt by the United States Provisional Court in Ponce.

Lieut. A. C. Ledyard, son of President Ledyard, of the Michigan Central Railway, was killed in the uprising on the Island of Negros.

NATION'S HOMAGE.

MASONIC ORDER ASSEMBLES AT WASHINGTON TO OBSERVE THE PRESIDENT'S ORATION.

Tribe to the Father of His Country—Impressive Exercises—Solemn Procession on the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Death of the Great Soldier and Statesman—Many Visiting Masons.

Washington, (Special).—With solemn pomp and circumstance, with ceremonies, beautiful, impressive and appropriate, in the presence of a distinguished assemblage, and in the full splendor of ideal autumn weather, the centennial of the death of George Washington was commemorated Thursday at Mount Vernon.

The ceremonies were elaborately planned and successfully carried to fruition. They were conducted by the Masonic bodies, and by the Red Men of the United States. The movement for the day's observance originated in 1893 with the Grand Lodge of Masons of the state of Colorado, the proposition being made by Most Worshipful William D. Wright, grand master of Colorado, who was present to witness the carrying into effect of his long-cherished idea. Charge of the ceremonies incident to the commemoration were placed in the hands of the Masons of Virginia, it being in the Old Dominion that Washington was obligated as a master Mason and there that he participated enthusiastically in Masonic work and observances.

The officers of the Grand Lodge of Virginia and the membership of Fredericksburg Lodge, in which Washington-Alexander Lodge, and of Washington-Alexander Lodge, over which he presided as worshipful master, had the chief part in the duty of seeing that the observances were appropriate. Thousands were in attendance from all parts of the country, and almost every jurisdiction in the United States and a few from foreign countries were represented by some of their grand officers and members.

The visiting Masons, many accompanied by the ladies of their families, congregated in Washington early, and, escorted by the Masonic bodies of the District of Columbia, headed by the Grand Lodge of the District, made the pilgrimage to Mount Vernon by boat. At ten o'clock President McKinley, himself an enthusiastic Mason, accompanied by the Secretary of State Hay, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of the Navy Long, Secretary of the Interior Hokecock, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson and Postmaster General Smith, of the Cabinet; Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen, Major General Miles, Adjutant General Corbin, Secretary Porter, Assistant Secretary Cortelyou, Major John A. Johnston, and Senator W. A. Clark, of Montana, past Grand Master of his state, for Washington on a special electric train.

The Masonic body present was greeted by Grand Master Duke, of Virginia, and by him escorted to the mansion.

At Mount Vernon the procession was formed in line at the mansion, where President McKinley and other distinguished guests joined it, and moved solemnly to the old vault where first reposed the remains of Washington. This procession was formed and moved in the exact order and over the same path which was followed at Washington's funeral.

Here occurred the impressive services